

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4--NO. 6.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1884.

PRICE ONE CENT.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN AMMONIA.
THE TEST:
Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.
ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry H.P. Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

A. D. MITCHELL,

—Manufacturer of—

PURE HOME-MADE CONFECTIONERY.

Fresh every day. All kinds of Cream Candies made to order and sent in one and two pound boxes. Fruits of all kinds.

ROBINSON & CO.

Near Depot, Maysville.

OLD GOLD MILLS!

(Formerly Maysville City Mills.)

BRANDS:

Old Gold (Patent),

Royal (Patent),

Mason County Fancy,

Kentucky Fancy,

Our Choice Extra.

MRS. J. B. PADDOCK,

Fashionable

Dress Maker!

Dresses cut and made in the latest styles at reasonable prices. Second street, next door to Bank of Maysville.

A. G. BROWNING, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence south-east corner of Third and Sutton streets. Will give special attention to diseases peculiar to females.

J. BLAKEBOROUGH,

—Headquarters for—

Clocks, Silver Goods, Jewelry

The Boss Waltham Watch Store. All work promptly and satisfactorily done. Second Street, east of Market.

BIERBOWER & CO.,

—Manufacturers of and Dealers in—

Stoves, Mantels, Grates

Tinware, Stoneware, Woodenware, &c. Tin Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, and Stove Repairs a specialty. No. 39, Market Street, Tabor's old stand, Maysville, Ky. myldly

LANE & WORRICK,

Contractors.

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton.

MOSE DAULTON & BROS.,

GOOD INTENT

Livery and Sale Stable.

A full line of all kinds of vehicles on hand for sale, hire or exchange. Horses kept by day, week or month. Largest and best appointed Livery Stable in the west. Prices as low as any. Best attention to vehicles stored. Telephone connection. No. 40 and 42 west Second St., ap7dy MAYSVILLE, KY.

NEW FIRM.

BISSET, McCLANAHAN & SHEA,

(Successors to Cooper & Bisset,

Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Marbleized Mantels, and manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

Special attention paid to tin roofing, gutter and spouting. Practical plumbers, gas and steam fitters. Wrought iron and lead pipe. All work attended to promptly and warranted.

23 E. Second St., ap7dy MAYSVILLE, KY.

FRANK R. HAUCKE,

House, Sign and

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

Shop a few doors above Yancey & Alexander's livery stable, second street.

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10, Spruce street, N. Y.

STRIKING COAL MINERS

History of the Stubborn Fight in the Hocking Valley.

Origin of the Difficulties and the Disastrous Results—Three Thousand Men Idle—Arrangements Completed for Arrests.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—The strike in the Hocking Valley is one of the most remarkable in the history of this State. It has brought about great suffering upon those engaged in it, notwithstanding the outside assistance that has been received. If there has been suffering during the pleasant months just passed, what must be in store for the miner and his family during the winter which is fast approaching, and whose icy fingers are already felt? Having been out of work so long, the miner's clothing and other supplies, aside from the food that has been necessary to sustain life, is naturally very limited. From what source help is to come, he knows not. The outlook is anything but a cheerful one. Charity is of doubtful stability.

The origin of the trouble is away back and many versions of the cause have been given. The miners maintain their position and the operators theirs. Much has been written and printed on this subject from both standpoints. The immediate cause was the operators asking for a reduction of the price of mining from seventy cents to sixty cents per ton, which the miners declined to accept. This occurred some time in the month of May. The local operators claimed that Pennsylvania coal was coming in and filling the market; that cheap mining and cheap transportation prevented them from competing, and that in order to counteract this, they must secure better rates; that their business was gradually slipping from their grasp, and that they were losing money. The railroad company offered to make a reduction in the price of the transportation of coal from eighty-five cents to sixty-five cents per ton, provided the miners would reduce the price of mining to sixty cents per ton.

The miners claimed that they would be unable to do this and make living wages. They claimed that they had to purchase powder, oil, etc., at the operator's stores at figures greater than they could buy the same articles elsewhere; that after they took this cost, as well as the cost of keeping tools in order and supplying their families with the necessities of life, together with the risk to be run in the mines, they could not accede to the demand. On the other hand, the operators claimed that the miners were making good wages, and could well afford the reduction until such time as they could see their way clear to pay more.

One who pretends to know says that the truth concerning the origin of the strike is this: A close corporation had been formed by the local operators here, and they raised the price of coal above that of previous years, and were supplying the public institutions at those rates. W. P. Rend, of Chicago, was associated with these local operators so far as the Hocking Valley was concerned, but he did not think that his obligations so far as the Hocking Valley was concerned barred him from any propositions that he might make on Pittsburg coal. He was of the opinion, it is said, that he did not get a square deal a year ago. Consequently Mr. Rend went in on his own hook with his Pennsylvania coal, and "evened up" by taking the contract for supplying the Columbus Gas Company and the Central Asylum for Insane. This opened the eyes of the Columbus operators in the Hocking Valley, and the result was that they asked for a reduction in the price of mining. It is claimed by some that bad management was therefore the prime cause of the trouble.

In September last the miners held a delegate convention in this city, and decided that they would not ask for the winter schedule, eighty cents per ton, but that they would go to work for seventy cents—the summer schedule. This was declined by the operators, and finally the operators declared that they would not employ any one who adhered to or was controlled by the Miners' Union, and they withdrew their sixty-cent proposition.

Then came the burning of coal hoppers, firing of mines, destruction of bridges, firing on the Pinkerton men and local guards, the calling out of the militia, sending the same home, the Governor's proclamation, etc., etc. On the other hand, the operators have steadily endeavored to introduce new miners, while some of the mines have been abandoned, and others are on fire. The destruction of property and the loss to the business interests of Columbus and the Hocking Valley has been very great, and can only be estimated. The Columbus Board of Trade recently made an estimate of the loss, which footed up as follows: Loss of trade to members of the Board and coal companies, \$1,530,000; loss to men outside of the Board, \$350,000; loss of freight to railroads centering here, \$1,100,000; loss to furnaces in the valley, \$225,000. Aggregate losses, \$4,011,000. The towns and villages down the valley have also lost heavily, and nothing like an accurate estimate can be arrived at. The above figures are as liable to be under the mark as over it.

The operators are at great expense all the time in the matter of guarding property, and constantly in danger of the incendiary's torch. The local authorities do not seem to be doing all that they might, and yet it is a difficult matter to procure assistance from men to stop these disturbances in the localities where they occur, for the reason that such persons feel that their lives and property would be placed in jeopardy if they rendered any assistance to the officers of the law.

Who commits these depredations? is the question. The operators lay it at the door of the miners, and the miners plead not guilty. They claim, or insinuate, that the most of the work is done by the guards themselves in order to compel the operators to employ them. In either case it would seem that it would not be a difficult matter to get at the perpetrators of these outrages and crimes and bring them to justice. Others assert that all the devilment is done by a few scoundrels who do not belong to either party and are instigated to it by their own evil natures. If this be so, it would seem that it would not be difficult to capture them and turn them over to

some official and have them punished.

There are about three thousand idle miners in the Hocking Valley. These men and their families have to be fed and clothed. In the summer months, food was the main question, but with winter at hand, shelter and clothing must also be furnished. During the summer many found employment elsewhere, but with the closing down of many mines they are out of work, and the supplies are cut off from such sources. Political contributions found their way down the valley before the election, but now that has fallen off with the rest. Many of the miners still live in houses owned by the coal operators. In many instances suits in ejectment have been commenced. If they are thrown out of these dwellings, as many of them surely will be, then their cases will be all the more deplorable indeed. Those who have homes of their own, or dwell in houses from which they will not be driven, of course are in the best shape for the winter. Regular relief committees are provided, and appeals for aid have been generously responded to; but notwithstanding all this the future is dark for the miner.

The reason for the ejections is this: The operators having imported new men to dig coal, are compelled to house them, hence the necessity of securing the dwellings occupied by the strikers and owned by the operators. The operators claim that there are large numbers of the old miners who are ready and willing to go to work, and would do so were it not for the system of bulldozing and intimidation which prevails among the strikers. The strikers claim that the operators now object more to their organization than they do to the price of mining, and are determined to break it up at all hazards. The operators do not deny that they are determined to no longer recognize the Miners' Union. On this point both parties come nearer agreeing than on any other. There is an outside influence that hopes for arbitration to settle the difficulty, but both sides appear too obstinate for anything to result from it that would be of any material benefit.

The miners are not in a starving condition, as many suppose, but at the same time they need assistance right along, and if this thing continues there will be great suffering in the valley before spring. The working miners in other places are contributing generously, and relief has been sent from distant points, but the drain is a continued one, and increases instead of diminishing. Funds have been sent from this city recently, and contributions are being collected now, but with all that can be raised during the depression which prevails, there is likely to be a shortage in the way of money and supplies.

The operators have in the neighborhood of twelve hundred men at work, imported, and are getting out about 100 cars of coal a day. But this is done at great expense. A large force of guards has to be maintained. The mines that are running are operated at their full capacity. Many of the new men are new at the business, but soon become fairly accustomed to it, and it is claimed, that they are making fair wages at fifty cents a ton. But this does not solve the problem of wages or settle the difficulty in the valley, and to all present appearances the trouble is no nearer over than when it first began.

ONE HUNDRED ARRESTS TO BE MADE.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—It is stated that a warrant is in the hands of an officer for the arrest of a man who participated in that incendiary on Strainsville Railroad November 5, and who, reliable information says, will also make a confession and give the names of a greater part of one hundred who participated in that work. The arrest is to be made to-day if the present programme is not interfered with. The men against whom indictments have been returned are only charged with participation in the attack on Murray City. If this arrangement is successful, of which there is little doubt in the minds of the railroad and syndicate officials, warrants will be issued by United States Commissioner Guerin, of this city, for the arrest of the parties under the United States laws. It is thought that justice will be more speedily before a Commissioner, and the ring leaders can be bound over without any possibility of furnishing the required bond. Detective Norris has been placed in full charge of this new scheme for the wholesale arrest of incendiaries. A special train has been placed at his disposal and he will enter on the work as soon as the man is arrested, with whom it has already been privately arranged for a confession.

LEMAN-BRAND.

The Complicated Condition of the Legal Technicalities.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—It now appears certain that the action of the Federal Grand Jury in going behind the returns and examining the ballots cast in the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward, will cause the Leman-Brand Senatorial case to develop into a cause celebre. County Commissioner Van Peit, who is also Chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, said:

"Every member of a Federal Grand Jury that had any hand in violating the State law by opening that ballot box will have his name presented to the County Grand Jury to-morrow and an indictment against each be asked for."

"We will try to have Judge Blodgett and United States District Attorney Tutthill indicted, too. If we cannot reach them in this way we can through Congress, and we will do it. Several prominent local Democrats had a conference last night with Congressman Springer, and it is reported that upon the appointment of a committee to investigate the election in the Sixth Senatorial District and the legal proceedings which resulted from it in the indictments made against three judges, Peter Hansbrough, Dr. Simon Strauss and Sam P. Sholeis, and against two clerks, E. D. Kelly and Mr. Sullivan, who have not yet been presented to court, but each of them have arranged to furnish bail in a sum of two million dollars."

"Each State Conventions Board meeting at Springfield is expected to decide whether the certificate of election will be issued to Leman or Brand to-morrow afternoon. Whatever decision, however, will have no effect on the complicated criminal proceedings in this city."

MR. RANDALL, Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, has had a long conference with the Secretary of the Navy. It is said he now favors making the appropriations necessary for the proposed new cruisers on which the two houses came to a deadlock

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES

Facts and Figures from the Comptroller of the Currency.

Plans for Funding the Four-Per-Cent—How to Avoid the Threatened Contraction of the National Bank Currency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows, during the year ended November 1, 1884, 181 banks have been organized, with an aggregate capital of \$16,042,230. Circulating notes have been issued to these new associations amounting to \$3,896,230. These banks are located by geographical divisions as follows: Eastern States, ten banks, with capital of \$810,000; Middle States, twenty-five, capital, \$1,512,250; Southern States, thirty, capital, \$2,921,100; Western States, 102, capital, \$8,905,880; Pacific States, five, capital, \$380,000; Territories, nineteen, capital \$1,143,000.

Since the establishment of the National banking system, February 25, 1863, there have been organized 3,261 National Banks. The total number in existence November 1, 1884, was 2,671, the largest number in operation at any one time. Eleven National Banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,285,000, have failed, and have been placed in the hands of receivers during the year.

The different items of resources and liabilities, as tabulated, indicate that the business of National Banks during the past eleven years has generally increased. The items of U. S. bonds and circulation thereon decreased during the past two years. The aggregate liabilities of National Banks to depositors and correspondents were reduced during the year upwards of \$94,000,000. This reduction of liabilities and general reduction of loans by banks, which amounted to over \$63,000,000 during the year, the Comptroller says, was doubtless occasioned by financial troubles in May and general depression of business. During the same period the national banks increased their cash resources by about \$21,000,000 specie and \$11,000,000 legal tenders and United States certificates of deposit for same. The total number of banks still in operation organized under the act of June 3, 1864, is 1,488, with a capital of \$321,461,145, and circulation, \$194,745,305.

The banks held November 1, 1884, \$155,604,400 three-per-cent bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, of which \$9,586,300 has been called for payment, interest ceasing November 1, 1884. If these bonds are not replaced by others bearing interest, there will be an immediate reduction in circulation of 90 per cent. of their amount.

On November 1 there were \$194,190,530 three-per-cent bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government. These bonds will probably be paid within the next two years, and from 1887 to 1891, when \$250,000,000 of four-and-a-half per cent bonds mature, there will be no bonds which the Government can call in for redemption. No doubt the accumulation of surplus revenue, if it continues to accrue at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenue of 1892, will be more than sufficient to pay off the four-and-a-half per cent; and from 1892 until 1907 it will be impossible for the Government to use any of its surplus revenues for the payment of its bonds.

The Government can not accumulate and hold its surplus revenues, even during the short period from 1887 to 1892, without great disturbances to the business interests of the country, and much less can it do so from 1892 to 1907. The Comptroller therefore suggests that the principal difficulties of the situation may perhaps be obviated, as well as a reduction in interest effected, by funding these bonds into others, which shall mature in proportionate amounts at certain fixed intervals. Thus the \$788,000,000 four-per-cents might be funded into an equal amount of three or two-and-a-half per cent bonds, one-fifth of which, or \$147,600,000, to mature at intervals of five years, the first installment falling due July, 1897, and the remaining installments of \$147,600,000 each on the last of July in the last year of each succeeding period of five years, viz., 1902, 1907, 1912 and 1917.

The average maturity of these five classes of bonds would be the same as that of the present four-per-cents, viz.: July 1, 1907.

Whatever may be deemed expedient by Congress in regard to the future payment of the public debt, the Comptroller is of the opinion it is perfectly safe to permit an issue by the national banks of a circulation to the extent of one hundred per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited, instead of ninety per cent. Even admitting that the bonds representing the public debt when funded at lower rates might, at times in the future, be below par in the market, the Government would, if forced to redeem the notes of insolvent national banks, always have a right to cancel bonds on deposit securing the same, and thus extinguish an amount of its debt equal, dollar for dollar, to the notes redeemed. The expenses of keeping up the national banking system by the Government are at present paid in part from the proceeds of this tax, and in part by assessment on banks. If the tax be abolished all these expenses should be paid by the last named method.

In concluding this subject, the Comptroller wishes to have it distinctly understood that he is not in favor of any measure which will cause inflation. He is of the opinion that the present aggregate paper circulation, made up of legal-tender and national bank notes, and gold and silver certificates, is ample for all the needs of business. He believes, however, that the sudden contraction of national bank circulation, which, without appropriate legislation, is imminent, will seriously embarrass the business of the country; that if this contraction is permitted to go on, it may result in the entire discontinuance of the issue of notes by national banks.

The Comptroller believes that if this form of currency, which can be increased or diminished in accordance with the natural laws which control business, should be continued in preference to any other now permitted by law.

In regard to circulation based on silver, the Comptroller says the people of the United States now hold paper circulation based upon silver dollars in an amount equal to more than one-third of the national bank circulation. The Comptroller believes the circula-

tion should be issued upon coin or bullion which contains a sufficient number of grains of silver to have intrinsic value equal in the markets of the world to its nominal value. Some have suggested the circulating medium might be based upon bullion, both gold and silver, and the Comptroller is of the opinion that under certain regulations it would be far more correct in principle to issue silver certificates based upon a deposit of silver bullion, to be valued in exact proportion of silver to gold, than to continue the issue of certificates under the present law. If this were done silver bars might be stamped at their market value and held for the redemption of the certificates, which would call for an amount of silver equal in value to their nominal or face value expressed in gold. The bullion represented by certificates should be periodically valued at its market place in gold, and a certain proportionate amount of silver so held might be coined to provide means for the redemption of certificates.

The Comptroller believes that the use of silver as money in this manner, and its periodical valuation, would have more influence in appreciating the market value of silver among the nations of the world than the present arbitrary coinage—412½ grains of silver as a dollar.

The issue of currency based upon silver should not, however, be unlimited, and the present laws making the purchase and coinage of a fixed amount of silver bullion mandatory, are very pernicious in their effect, as unlimited and continued issuance of full legal tender silver coin and certificates based thereon, of intrinsic value less than their face, has already caused the hoarding of gold, and will eventually drive it from the channels of trade, thereby causing practical suspension of gold payments.

There are many indications of this, notably the uneasiness in financial circles in June and July last, caused by the reserve of gold in the Treasury falling so near to a point at which under the law the issuance of gold certification ceases. It will also be observed that during the present year the National banks throughout the country have increased their holdings of gold, including certificates, in the sum of \$19,615,350.

The Comptroller concludes his report with a discussion of the subject of bank examinations and the consideration of the financial troubles of May, 1884.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the first four months of the current fiscal year. The value of merchandise exported was: In July, \$54,612,492; in August, \$54,203,524; September, \$54,824,400; October, \$71,072,743.

The value of imports was: In July, \$55,125,524; in August, \$50,362,700; September, \$51,811,913; October, \$51,713,433.

The excess of value of exports over imports of merchandise was as follows: October, \$19,350,310; four months ended October 31, 1884, \$25,899,615; ten months ended same, \$36,655,454; twelve months ended same, \$81,588,688.

The value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from the United States for the first four months of the present fiscal year is as follows: July—Exports—gold, \$159,108; silver, \$2,899,658; imports—gold, \$2,283,103; silver, \$1,265,018; excess of imports, \$468,557. August—Exports—gold, \$175,619; silver, \$2,499,185; imports—gold, \$2,758,300; silver, \$1,248,157; excess of imports, \$1,381,683. September—Exports—gold, \$77,350; silver, \$3,330,042; imports—gold, \$1,477,673; silver, \$1,004,445; excess of exports, \$925,275. October—Exports—gold, \$192,533; silver, \$2,573,652; imports—gold, \$2,425,702; silver, \$1,942,953; excess of imports, \$1,606,470.

MARKET QUOTATION TROUBLES.

The New York Produce Exchange to be Left Out in the Cold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The New York Produce Exchange is in danger of having its official quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade cut off on Friday. As the latter is the great grain market of the world, business at the New York Exchange would suffer if deprived of the Chicago quotations. President Herriek, of the Produce Exchange, addressed the members of the grain trade to-day in reference to the matter. He said that the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company had notified the Exchange that it would be unable to furnish the Chicago quotations after the 28th, the Board of Trade having deprived the company of this service. The committee had been in communication with a similar committee of the Board of Trade, and the latter had promised the Exchange every facility in procuring quotations, but as yet nothing definite has been arranged. There are a number of private wires to Chicago leased by grain men, but it is doubtful if the members furnishing the Exchange with the quotations over these wires might not be open to discipline by the Board of Trade for violation of its rules. It is understood that the Gold and Stock Company lost its contract because the Board of Trade had information that it was furnishing bucketshops in Chicago and vicinity with quotations, and it was bound to break up that business. President Milne, of the Chicago Board of Trade and members of the Committee on Quotations, were in the city yesterday in relation to arranging the matter of quotations. It is believed that a contract will be made with the Baltimore & Ohio or some other telegraph company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—General John A. Logan arrived at Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and occupied the room used by General Butler when he stopped at the hotel. General Logan said that his visit to the city was on purely private business, and had no official significance whatever. He would remain here two days. He said he had nothing to say either about the late election or the coming Senatorial struggle in Illinois. He received few callers.

The Hall-Cherry Murder Trial.

CANTHAGE, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Circuit Court convened in adjourned term for the purpose of trying Wilson Hall, who is charged with murdering James Cherry last spring. The Sheriff commenced empaneling a jury, but will not complete the venire before noon to-morrow. Cherry was shot dead in his field, at his farm on Jones Creek, by some person who rose from behind a pile of brush and fired the fatal shot. Cherry's children identified Hall as the assassin.